MA COURIER.

VOLUME X DAY, OCTOBER 25, 1809. NUMBER 1255.

THE C

WEDNE Y, COB

NOTICE is hereby given t e Promissory Notes of this Government of the Lo ed the 6th May 1809, and bearing date from the y to the 19th May last inclusive, will be dischar Cash at the General Treasury on the 15th Nove ext, or which day Interest on these Bonds will c

CIVIL APP TMENT.

Mr. R. C. Sherwood, Surgeon to the Madras Infirmary and Native Poor Asylum.

Lieutenant Eden of his Majesty's 22d Regiment Dragoons to be his Lordship's Extra Aid-de-Camp during such time as his Lordship remains at this Presidency.

CAVALRY.

7th Regiment—Captain A. D. MONTEATH to be Major Captain Lieut. JOHN COLLETT to be Captain of a troop, Lieutenant ROBERT BRYANT to be Captain Lieutenant, Cornet RICHARD JAMES to be Lieutenant, Senior Cadet of Cavalry ARCHIBALD KERR to be Cornet, in succession to OVEREND deceased.

2d Regiment—Cornet JAMES SMITH to be Lieutenant, Senior Cadet of Cavalry WILLIAM HEERY BUDD to be Cornet.

INFANTRY.

21st Regiment—Captain GEORGE WAHAB to be Major, Captain Lieut. JOHN RIMMINGTON to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant CHARLES STEWART to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign ROBERT CALVERT to be Lieut. in succession to Batchellor retired, date of rank 8th February, 1809.

Major Robert Brice to be Lieutenant Colonel vice ROBERTSON retired, date of rank, 1st March, 1809.

24th Regiment—Captain ALEXANDER GRANT to be Major, Captain Lieutenant JAMES SADLER to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant CHARLES WULBIFR to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign GEORGE GRANT to be Lieut.

Madras European Regiment—Ensign JOHN CURSHAM to be Lieutenant.

The following removals and appointments are ordered.

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Colonels James Dunn to 5th Regiment, and James Rowles, to 4th Regiment.

INFANTRY.

Lieut. Colonels J. Innes, to 2d Batt. 19th Reg' Charles Godfrey, 2d Batt. 2d Regt. Henry Webber, 1st Batt. 7th Regt. E. O'Reilly, 1st. Batt. 22d Regt. W. Orrock, 1st. Batt. 19th Regt. W. M'Leod, 2d Batt. 15th Regt. R. Munro, 1st Batt. 13th Regt. S. W. Ogg, 1st Batt. 15th Regt. J. Cuppage, 1st Batt. 5th Regt. A. M'Cally, 2d Batt. 10th Regt. S. Kingston, 1st Batt. 18th Regt. N. Forbes, 1st Batt. 10th Regt. R. Brice, 2d Batt. 24th Regt. H. Nash, 1st Batt. 6th Regt. Robert Barclay, 2d Batt. 3d Regt. Robert Fletcher, 1st Batt. 21st Regt. S. Irton, 2d Bat. 17th Regt. W. H. Hewitt, 2d Batt. 8th Regt. T. Wilson, 2d Batt. 5th Regt. J. H. Symons, 1st Batt. 24th Regt. J. G. Graham, 2d Batt. 6th Regt. P. H. Vesey, 1st Batt. 8th Regt. G. Hamilton, 2d Batt 25th Regt. J. Dighton, 2d Batt. 22d Regt. G. Martin, 1st Batt. 14th Regt. and J. Leith, 1st Batt. 17th Regt.

Lieut. Col. Hewitt, is relieved from the duty of the General Court Martial of which Major General Warde, is President, and will join his Corps immediately.

Officers of Corps composing the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, and of Corps on their march to that Force, who are not prevented by certified ill health are directed *to join forthwith.*

On Friday last, the Right Honorable the Governor General entertained at Dinner the Honorable the Governor and a large party of the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement, at his Gardens, the Ameer Baug.

The Monsoon has complet Coast. A great deal of rain has the last week, but hitherto the wind h blown with any great violence. It rain almost incessantly, during yesterday.

Extract of a letter dated Colombo, 11th October 1809.

The American Ship Hart, bound from Baltimore to Madras, with consignments for the Mercantile Houses there, has arrived at Columbo, but being in want of a Cable and Anchor, and finding the season too far advanced to proceed to the Coast with any safety, put in here, and purposes proceeding to Point de Galle, there to remain till the monsoon on the Coast is over and to proceed from thence direct to Madras.

The American Brig, Dolly, also cleared out at the same time and from the same place for Madras, but for the like reason respecting the weather she proceeded to Trincomalle—no accounts of her arrival there have reached Colombo yet.

The Cargo of the American Ship Hart, s chiefly comprised of Salted Provision, Beer in bottles and Casks, Real Coniac Brandy in bottles and Casks, and some old Port in bottles &c. &c.

e was not when he rumours of th France, but that a ng his departure despatches from France eric overnment, the substance as unknown.

M AS MARRIAGE.

At Mac or day Evening the 23d of October, by the Re UGHAN, the Honorable JOHN EDMUND ELL on of LORD MINTO, and Private Secretary t rnor General, to Miss AMELIA CASAMAIJO aughter of JAMES HENRY CASAMAIJOR, Es M ber of Council at the Presidency of Fort Saint rg

BENGAL.

MARRIA L ely at tra, by the Revd. Henry Shepherd, n, Mr. Thomas Gepp, to Mrs. Julia Gover.

BIRTH Chinsurah on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Mr. T. r, Surgeon of his Majesty's Ship *Victor*, of a Son.

At Sera e, on Fri y the 22d ultimo, the Lady of the Revere Mr. Rowe, of a Son.

On the ultimo, Mrs. A. Kent, of a Daughter.

At Cawn e, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Captain George echer, of a Son.

On the 22 ultimo, at Major Young's Quarters Berhampore, and not at the Presidency, as erroneously stated in last Mirror, the Lady of T. L. N. Sturt Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 27th ultimo, Mr. George Anderson.

On the 29th ultimo, Mrs. J. Stark.

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Dorothea Lint.

On the 28th ultimo, the infant Daughter of Mr. P. Reid.

Lately, Miss N. I. Trantum, daughter of Mr. William Trantum, branch pilot.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.—At Trincomale on the Evening of the 20th ultimo, at the House of Peter Dennison Esq. Abraham Gordon Esq. Clerk of Stores, to Miss Susannah Shepherd.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Charlesworth, 24th Regt N. I.—Lieut. H. G. S. Croasdaile, 1st Bat 20th Regt.—Ensign T. Date, M. E. Regt. — each, (Lieutenant in H. M. 8th ,)—Lie Charles Dunn, Military In- —Capt. ters, 2d Bat. 20th Regt.— and gn A. Rankin, 1st Bat. 25th Regt.

TURES.—Lieut. Anderson, 1st Bat. —E. R. H e, Esq. Collector— Li n, 1st B Regt.—Ensign C. 1st Bat Regt.—Ensign A. Bat. 25t t.—Lieut. J. Erskine, 2d Regt —M C. Aldridge, 1st Bat. 25 —Lieut. O 1st Bat. 25th Regt. F. A , Esq.— Marsh, Esq. and Will ht, Esq

BE ESDAY, OCT. 3, 1809.

Tl et for Bengal produce e late arrivals from the unpropitious; but, as ession is imputed to ecie, and the consequent d it may be reason ng he mportation of n rs will be immedi ourable change. Ben per pecul; and Opi , but, in reality, not sa

To th gh and Anna, we have the se nt of Bencoolen, con- ter tha previously received. the fo ng extract letter, with which we have n favoured, ntains, we believe, nearly th nly intelligence from that quarter, that wou be interesting the public.

"FORT MARLBOROUGH, 17th June, 1809.

"We have got here a French Lieutenant-Co"lonel prisoner. He was Aid-de-Camp to "Gover or Commander in Chief at Batavi "and ha gone to sea for the benefit of hi "health in a Prow, but, meeting with bad wea"ther from the southward, he was obliged to "bear up for Pulo Peseng opposite Croe, where "he delivered himself up to the acting Resi"dent, who sent him to this place. He will, "I suppose arrive in Calcutta at the same time "you receive this, as I believe it is proposed "to send him in the Lord Castlereagh. In the "latter end of April last, we had a visit from "the Cannonier and Laurel. They stood in "much nearer than Rat Island: but, gaining "information suppose, that there was no "vessel in Pu Bay, stood off afterwards to the "Nor ard. We were greatly afraid, they "wo have fallen in with the Castlereagh and "Ann and these ships come the inner "passage, t certainly would have been cap"tured, a French vessels were at anchor "off Padang for the space of four days. As soon "as our two ships arrived, they were "the Bason, at Rat Island; and measures were "taken for repairing and e old "platform there, and for building a furnace "for heating shot. That is now finished, and "we have two 24 pounders and an 8 inch "mortar mounted on the island. Soon after "we had got every thing in readiness, two "strange sail were seen, when we instantly "cleared for action, both ashore and on board. "They did not come in however; but stood to "the southward. On a second occasion, every "thing was again cleared for action; but the "vessels proved to be the *Procris* and *Dasher*, "brig and sloop of war. They remained four "days, to get water and bullocks."

By the late accounts from the Mauritius, brought to Bombay by the Iphigenia, we learn, that the French, under the apprehension of an attack, were busily employed in fortifying every post on the island.

odriguez, where our troops had been landed is uated at a considerable distance to the windward of the Isle of France; and the English ships of war, after watering at the former place, are under the necessity of beating up for several days, before they can regain their station.

Previous to the separation of the Iphigenia a detachment of the blockading squadron, consisting of the P sonable, Sirius and Nereide, had sail Bourbon, with the purpose of attempting to cut out or destroy the Caroline Friga , and her two prizes, the Streatham and Euro . The most sanguine hopes of success were entertained.

The expedition against the Pirate States on the Gulph of Persia, which has for some time been under equipment at Bombay, was expected to sail about the middle of last month. The land force consists of about a thousand men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith of His Majesty's 65th Foot. The naval part of the expedition is composed of his Majesty's Frigate La Chiffone, and several Company's Cruizers,—the whole under the command of Captain Wainwright. They are to be joined, on their arrival in the Gulph, by the Caroline and some other vessels.

By a letter from Cambay of the 6th ultimo, we are informed, that the detachment of the Guzerat force, lately engaged in the siege of Mallia, had, in consequence of the state of the weather, been prevented from quitting their position before that fortress, and it was doubtful whether they would be able to move for some time to come. The Mallia chieftain is said to have betaken himself to a fortress in the province of Cutch, whither, it was supposed, that our troops would follow him, as soon as the season should permit them to march. This however was all mere conjecture.

The following is given as the dispositon of the Fleet of outward-bound Indiamen, which were to sail next after the ships recently arrived, viz.

Henry Addington,	Bengal Direct.
Charlton, Windham,	Madeira and Bengal.
Sir William Pulteny, Lady Lushington, William Pitt, Sarah Christiana,	Madras and Bengal.
thampton, n,	Madeira and Bombay.

t expected, that these ships would be to leave England, before the middle of July.

ASIATIC MIRROR,—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1809.

UTH WALES.

We for the arrival of the Bri erin from Port Jackson, without being then able to announce the particulars of any intelligence that she brought. The papers and communications since received, enable us to present our Readers with an account of some events of material interest, respecting the Government of that Colony, which we shall submit in as succinct and compressed a form as possible.

An account of the deposition of Governor Bligh, was published in the numbers of the Mirror of March last. On his suspension, the functions of Government were assumed by Major Johnstone, Commandant of the New South Wales Corps.

Colonel Patterson Deputy Governor, was then at the Settlement of Port Dalrymple: On the overthrow of the established Government he was invited to the principal Settlement at Sydney, and to place himself at the head of affairs; but which in the then unsettled state of parties he declined; the Government therefore continued in the hands of Major Johnstone 'till the May following, when Leut. Col. Foveaux arrived from England and placed himself at the head of the Government. The late Governor Bligh was continued under close arrest during the command of Major Johnstone, and, on Colonel Foveaux's arrival, he followed the same measures as had been adopted by Major Johnstone. Affairs remained in this state till January last, when Colonel Patterson determined to take the Government upon himself, and for that purpose embarked from Port Dalrymple, and arrived at Sydney the beginning of January; when he issued the following Proclamation:

"The duty imposed on him, consequent to "the suspension of the Government of Willi"am Bligh, Esq. requires Lieutenant Gover"nor Patterson to take the command of these "territories, until His Majesty's gracious in"structions shall be obtained. Successive "causes having until this period protracted "his receiving the trust, that has become de"volved to him for the time being.

"By Command of his honor the Lieutenant Governor.

"ALEXANDER RILEY, *Secretary.*

"*Head Quarters, Sidney, Jan. 9, 1809.*

Soon after Colonel Patterson's entering upon the Government, a Negociation was opened between him and the deposed Governor Bligh, in which after much discussion, the latter agreed to proceed to Europe, within a limited period; and having pledged his honor to that effect, in due form, the restraints of arrest were withdrawn, he was permitted to go about at large, and was understood to be making preparations for his voyage to Europe.

In the mean time, however, the Ex-Governor having succeeded in gaining over to his party, the Captain and Officers of His Majesty's ship Porpoise, then at New South Wales, he went on board that ship, and finding himself beyond the reach or controul of the acting Government, made the following publication.

"*PROCLAMATION.*

"By his Excellency WILLIAM BLIGH, Esq. Cap"tain General and Governor in Chief, in and "over His Majesty's Territory of New South "Wales and its dependencies, and Commo"dore commanding his Majesty's ships and "vessels employed in the South Pacific Ocean "&c. &c. &c.

"I hereby publickly proclaim the New South "Wales Corps to be in a state of Mutiny and "Rebellion, now under Colonel Patterson's "command; and I do forbid any Master or "Masters of ships at their peril, taking any "person or persons connected or supposed to "be connected in the Rebellion, out of the "Colony or its Dependencies to any place what"ever, either in or out of His Majesty's domi"nions, particularly any Officer of the said "Corps, or John Macarthur, Nicolas Bayley," &c.—(the proclamation goes on to the end, enumerating the names of persons, which are unnecessary to be here repeated.)

"Given under my hand on board His Majesty's ship Porpoise, Port Jackson, New South Wales, this 12th day of March, 1809.

(Signed) WILLIAM BLIGH."

(GOD SAVE HE KING.)

By Command of s Excellency;

EDMUND RIFFIN, *Secretary.*

Colonel Patterson finding that the Ex-Governor was endeavouring to subvert his authority, and to re-establish his own Government, issued a Proclamation, of which a copy is here annexed.

PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Whereas an Agreement was concluded between me and WILLIAM BLIGH, Esq. late Governor of this Territory, of which the following is a true Copy viz.

"*Sidney, New South Wales, Feb. 4, 1809.*

"It being deemed by Lieutenant Governor Patterson absolutely essential to His Majesty's Service, and the Interests of this Colony, to send Governor Bligh immediately to England, and it being the intention of Lieutenant Governor Patterson to take up the Ship Admiral Gambier for his Conveyance, Governor Bligh has represented that it would on many accounts be much more desireable to him to be allowed to return home in His Majesty's ship Porpoise.

" Lieutenant Governor Patterson, anxious to contribute as much as possible to the convenience of Governor Bligh, consents to his proceeding to Europe in the Porpoise, on the following Conditions; to the Strict observance of which Governor Bligh hereby solemnly Pledges his honor, as an Officer and a Gentleman.

" That he will Embark with his Family on board the Porpoise, on the 20th instant, and will put to Sea as soon after as the Wind and Weather will admit.

" That he will PROCEED TO ENGLAND WITH THE UTMOST DISPATCH; and that HE WILL NEITHER TOUCH AT NOR RETURN TO ANY PART OF THIS TERRITORY, UNTIL HE SHALL HAVE RECEIVED HIS MAJESTY'S INSTRUCTIONS, OR THOSE OF HIS MINISTERS.

" That he will not in any manner or under any pretence whatever, while he remains in this Colony, interfere in the Government or Affairs thereof; and.

" That he will not throw any Impediment in the way of the Porpoise being equipped, and proceeding with him on her Voyage at the stipulated time."

In consequence of the above Pledge, Lieutenant Governor Patterson consents to remove the additional restraints which have been laid upon Governor Bligh since the 27th of last month, and to permit him to return to the Government House, and to communicate with his Friends in the same manner as previous to that Day; to make such arrangments as he may deem necessary for his Voyage, and to allow such Persons to accompany him as he may think proper to name, agreeable to the Proposition contained in the Lieutenant Governor's Letter of the 28th ultimo.

(Signed) " WM. BLIGH."
(Signed) " WM. PATTERSON."

And whereas the said William Bligh, Esq. in *direct violation of his Word of Honour, as an Officer and a Gentleman solemnly pledged therein*, has not *departed from this Colony at the stipulated time*: and in further Breach thereof has caused to be distributed (by the hands of certain wicked and evil disposed Persons Implicated in the high Crimes and Misdemeanours with which he stands charged) certain libellous and inflamatory Papers, intended to traduce the Government of this Colony, to disturb the general Tranquillity, to subvert good Order and Justice, and to destroy the security of public and private Property and personal Liberty.

Being determined to exert the full Powers with which I am Vested to prevent the dreadful consequences meant to result from the designs of the said William Bligh, Esq. and his Accomplices, I do hereby positively charge and command all His Majesty's Subjects within this Territory not to hold, countenance, or be privy to any communication or correspondence by personal Interview, Letter, Message, Signal, or otherwise, with the said William Bligh, Esq. or with any person belonging to his Family, Establishment, or Retinue, at present embarked on board His Majesty's ship *Porpoise*, or with any person known to be in his or their Employment, Service, Confidence or Intimacy, now on board the said Vessel. And all Officers Civil and Military, and all other His Majesty's Faithful Subjects within this territory, are hereby required and commanded to aid, Assist and Promote, by all the means in their power, a strict obedience to this Proclamation; and to give immediate Information to me, or to some other of His Majesty's Officers, Civil or Military, of any person or persons who shall attempt to act in Defiance, Opposition, Neglect, or Evasion thereof, in order that such Offender or Offenders may be dealt with as abettors of Sedition, and Enemies to the Peace and Prosperity of the Colony.

Given at Head Quarters at Sidney, New South Wales, the 19th day of March, 1809.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

JAMES FINUCANE, *Secretary*.

Although Governor Bligh had a respectable party in his interest at Port Jackson, he found it impossible to recover his Government, as the New South Wales Corps, almost to a man, were decidedly hostile to his views. Seeing therefore no hope of success at Port Jackson, he quitted that part of the territory, and repaired, on board the *Porpoise*, to Port Dalrymple, where he landed and was received as Governor, Colonel Patterson continuing in the command at Port Jackson. Such was the state of affairs in New South Wales, at the date of the accounts by the *Experiment*, which reach to the 11th of July last.

Accounts had been received at Port Jackson, of the appointment of Brigadier Gen. Nightingale as Captain General, and Lieutenant Colonel Macquarrie as Lieut. Governor of New South Wales. Their arrival was anxiously hoped or feared according to the views and expectations of Individuals, all of whom had borne some part in the dissentions, that had so unhappily disturbed the peace and good order of that Colony.

Major Johnstone of the New South Wales Corps, who had an active share in the deposition of Governor Bligh, had sailed for England in the *Gambier* transport, in June.

The intercourse that is now happily reopened between India and the United States of America, on a liberal and permanent footing, must have a favourable influence on various branches of East India Manufacture; and upon none is it likely to have a more beneficial effect than on the printing of Chintz, and dyeing Cloth. Both these processes were lately conducted at the Belle Couchee Print Field, on a plan and execution of such high superiority, as have established the reputation of that Factory, throughout all the States of America. Considerable quantities of Belle Couchee Chintz and Blue Cloth were annually carried to America, while the trade with India was open; and under the present renewal of a free commercial intercourse between the two Countries, that branch of business will admit of an almost unlimited extension, and must repay by very profitable returns, the capital and industry with which it is conducted.—The late American arrivals bring numerous orders from [illegible] parts of the United States, commissioning quantities of Belle Couchee produce, which, from the high reputation of that Establishment are in general request, throughout the Western World.

An ingenious Young Man, an Assistant in one of the Public Offices at the Presidency, has lately suggested an improvement in the construction of Ordnance for naval service. This improvement is simple, and admits of easy explanation.—The Gun is formed of three separate cylinders lying parallel to each other, and closely joined in their whole extent, each with a separate touch-hole. The gun, or rather the three guns, thus formed, is mounted on its carriage in the usual manner, except that instead of being placed on trunnions, it rests on a strong projecting ring, which is made to embrace the circumference of the gun, near its point of equipoise, and by a cogged wheel it is rendered easily susceptible of being turned vertically on the carriage, so as to bring either of the touch-holes to any particular position. By a proposed improvement in the carriage, it is believed that this triple gun may be worked with the same facility, as any of the guns that are now in common use.—The Inventor conceives that the gun may be cast and bored in one mass of metal, and it is alledged that a piece of ordnance of this construction, which will carry three 6 pounders, will not exceed the weight of metal, necessary for one 12-pounder. We shall take an early opportunity, when we have more room than at present, to speak of the advantages expected to be gained by the improvement above proposed.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, by the Private Ship Elizabeth, Captain Richardson.

Mrs. Davies,—Richard Davies, Esq. Surgeon of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Children:—Misses Frances Mary Deborah Davies, and Harriet Sophia Davies; and Masters Richard Lewis Davies, and Henry Daniel Davies.

Additional Passengers by the Private Ship Matilda.

Mrs. Boulton,—Lieutenant Alexander Dunsmure, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Children:—Misses Sarah Adams, Charlotte Bartlett, and Jessy Davidson.

Additional Passengers by the Private Ship Fort William.

Cornet P. T. Thorne, of His Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. La Houssaye of the Dutch Service, and Aid-de-Camp to General Daendels, Governor of Batavia, has arrived on the Lord Castlereagh Indiaman, as a Prisoner of War, from Bencoolen.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.	CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 3.	Sell
2 8	Eight per Cents. of 1807, and 1808, Int. payble half-yearly, premium,	2 4
1 12	Eight per Cents. of 1801-2-3-4 do..	1 8
1 4	Ten per Cents. Decennial, premium.	0 12

ORIENTAL STAR,—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1809.

The Supercargo of the American ship Gleaner, reached Calcutta last night, with accounts of the safe arrival in the river of that vessel, from Philadelphia, on the 23d May last; being the same date on which the Atlas, (which ship arrived in Calcutta on the 16th ult.) left that place.

The Supercargo states, that on or about the 23d of June, the Gleaner spoke an English Merchant Schooner from Liverpool, which (as near as the Supercargo can recollect) left that port on the 18th of May, bound to the Brazils, and from her learnt, that the "French had " been defeated by the Austrians; and that " the former had also been beaten in Portu- " gal."

The Gleaner met with no other vessel during her passage, with the exception of H. M. Ship Diomede; by which ship she was boarded in the Bay.

The Fleet mentioned in our paper of this morning, to have been in sight from Saugur on the 4th instant, prove to be the Gleaner, and fifteen sail of Arab vessels; including the Imaum's ship, mounting [illegible] guns; and who gave protection to the [illegible] from Muscat, and conveyed an immense [illegible] of treasure, remitted by the Muscat Merchants, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1809.

Our Extra Courier of the 3d inst. contained not only the substance of the Intelligence received from Bussorah but nearly all the details which have reached this Settlement. Our Readers will here find a few additional articles.

By the extract from the Duke of Ragusa's letter dated the 24th April, a complexion is given to the first actions which occurred between the French and Austrians very different to which the Austrian account gave.

The Proclamation by Buonaparte to his Soldiers after the battle of the [illegible], represents that action as a complete [illegible]

The accounts fro[illegible] present it only as an affair o[illegible] It m[illegible] have been an affair [illegible] le as opened the way for B[illegible] to enna.

Proclamati[illegible]

SOLDIERS,
You have justified [illegible] very has supplied [illegible] have conspicuously [illegible] exists between [illegible] armed cohorts of [illegible]

In the space of a [illegible] torious in the three [illegible] burg and Eckmuhl [illegible] Pussing, Landshut [illegible] of cannon, 40 standar[illegible] *Equipages* [illegible] the baggage and [illegible] [illegible] nts are the fruits of your courage, a[illegible] rapidity of your marches. The enemy i[illegible] by a perjured cabinet seemed to pos[illegible] no collection of you; he has been spee[illegible] aw[illegible] ned; you have appeared to him more terrible than ever. But a little while ago he cro[illegible] e Inn, and threatened to carry war into [illegible] som of our country. To day, defeated [illegible] hausted, he flies in disorder; already [illegible] y advanced guard passed the Inn; befo[illegible] nth has elapsed we shall be in Vienna.

Imperial Head-Quarters at Ratisbon, 24th April, 1809.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By Command of [illegible] mperor, Prince of Neufch[illegible] Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER.

Extract from the Order of the day of the army of Dalmatia, dated 6th May.

The following extract has been received from H. E. the Duke of Ragusa General in Chief.

ROHR BETWEEN LANDSHUT & RATISBON.
24th APRIL, 1809.

The Austrian army has been struck with the lightning of heaven, which punishes ingratitude injustice and perfidy; it is reduced into powder.

Every corps of the army is destroyed. More than 20 Generals are killed or wounded; one Archduke is killed, two wounded; more than thirty thousand prisoners, artillery, standards, magazines and baggage have been lost to this army, which dared to brave the soldiers of France; a small remnant of it escaped over the Inn.

Like the victory at Jena, the present events have shewn that the evils of war fall chiefly on those who provoke it; th[illegible] Prince of Lichtenstein who was one of the most inveterate enemies of peace, is stated [illegible] be morta[illegible] ed. The Emperor himsel[illegible] yesterday [illegible] forty thousand troops of the Rhenish Confederation, His Majesty harangued then [illegible] manifested the gre[illegible] enthusiasm

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A letter of H. E. [illegible] Duke of [illegible] General in Chief of the [illegible] of Dalmatia [illegible] ted Brancovan the 13th [illegible] ay, announce[illegible] t that army will put itse[illegible] motion on [illegible] th to enter the enemy's [illegible] try. The [illegible] of Ragusa will effect a ju[illegible] ion with [illegible] ll Massena at Trieste and [illegible] ards [illegible] M. the Emperor at Vienna

BOMBAY GAZET[illegible] [illegible] 11, 1809.

The policy of [illegible] s in the desire of removi[illegible] n the frontier of the Austrian [illegible] s to have been entirely [illegible] trate [illegible] ents with the Fre[illegible] n, [illegible] nd- struth in the lat[illegible] l of A[illegible] le at Ratisbon when t[illegible] count is said to have s[illegible] e operations of the a[illegible] rhood, and we hear not[illegible] eir movements till the battle [illegible] lapse nearly a whole month [illegible] the [illegible] of April the 19th May.

We are inclined h[illegible] ever to bel[illegible] the accounts brought [illegible] this presid[illegible] y by [illegible] Teignmouth on the 17th August, stating the successes of the Austrians at Ratisbon on the first opening of the campaign were rather overcharged, as we should conceive it scarcely possible that Buonapartè after those frequent defeats which were said to have taken place, could have marched perfectly at leisure from Ratisbon to Vienna, (and in the face of his conqueror) a distance of nearly 300 miles. This circumstance undoubtedly favors the argument that the Archduke had by no means been so successful as represented; and if the proclamation of Buonapartè is intitled to the least shadow of belief, it on the contrary appears that instead of the Austrians being victorious, they were absolutely the vanquished party.—That the march of Buonapartè to Vienna was unmolested may indeed be accounted for by the two armies having been on the opposite banks of the Danube, which he by some masterly manœuvre had been able to effect, and as his principle object was the occupation of Vienna we may conclude that he was not desirous of [illegible] arding an engagement till that object [illegible] accomplished. It therefore appears, that after the last conflict at Ratisbon which city is situated on the banks of the river, that the two hostile armies were separated by the Danube, and during a period of 3 weeks were proceeding on their route to Vienna on opposite sides and probably in sight of each other.

In addition to the well-known expeditious [illegible] ments of Buonaparté, he seemingly had [illegible] tage by his situation on the south [illegible] was on the main road leading to [illegible] the north bank, which the Arch[illegible] d, must have been much less fa[illegible] asioned by obstacles inseparable [illegible] route, and from the river at the [illegible] miles from Vienna; forming a [illegible] e Archduke was under the neces[illegible] while his more fortunate op[illegible] rt his march by proceeding in [illegible] and to this circumstance, [illegible] f a good road, is probably [illegible] reaching Vienna two days [illegible] rduke.

[illegible] e, that the overland packet, [illegible] ned us with the Archduke [illegible] battle to his brother, as we [illegible] have felt ourselves disposed [illegible] ded on [illegible] confidence to so great a degree if [illegible] docu[illegible] had [illegible] n wanting.

The bulletins o[illegible] Buonaparte are at all times read by us with s[illegible] ion and distrust, but the proclamation of [illegible] 24th April, to his soldiers, is more [illegible] ed to belief than papers of the form[illegible] ription. It will be observed, that this is a[illegible] address to his soldiers on the occasion of th[illegible] victories, and surely he never could assert [illegible] at 100 pieces of cannon, 40 standards, 50,0[illegible] prisoners, and three *equipages attelees*, 3000 waggons, had been taken, unless such was absolutely the case, particularly when his men must be well aware of the truth or falsehood of the statement.

That bulletins are frequently instruments of misrepresentation there cannot be a doubt; but then these are not intended for the information of his army—they are despatched to Paris, to be ushered into the world through the means of the well known Moniteur.

If any thing could add to strengthen our belief of the defeat of Buonapartè at Vienna, it is the opinion we entertain of the integrity and virtues of the Archduke Charles, who, from the excellent qualities he has so frequently displayed, removes all suspicion whatever, respecting the candour and truth of the address to his brother.

Our readers will also observe that this desperate engagement was fought close to the villages of Aspern and Eslingen directly north of the Isle of Loben where Bonaparte at first entrenched himself, but from whence he was finally obliged to make his way towards the above villages, crossing the left branch of the Danube in the face of the Austrian army who were drawn up on the northern side prepared to receive him;—now as the Archduke's letter is dated at Bretensee a few miles in the front of Vienna and south of the Danube, a position which the French must have passed on their march to, and retreat from that city, there appears to be the clearest grounds to infer that Buonaparte if not defeated has been obliged to fall back, and leave the Austrians in possession of that part of the country.

The battle of Asperne appears to be the only decisive one to which we can speak with any degree of satisfaction, as a train of circumstances fully corroborate, that the French were driven from all their positions; but with respect to the engagements in April, and particularly that on the 20th, on which day Ratisbon is said to have surrendered, there appears to be a contradiction impossible for us to reconcile,—as on the 24th of the same month, Buonaparte's proclamation is dated from this place, exulting at the victory he had won, and recapitulating to his army, the substantial trophies in proof of it.

CEYLON.—OCTOBER 11, 1809.

Head Quarters: Mount Lavinia, 11th Octobeo 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Colonel Garden Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's 89th Regiment having arrived at Colombo and taken charge of that Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Bridges Com[illegible] nt at Colombo will be pleased to Report to the [illegible] and obey such orders as he may receive from

October 11th. 1809.

Lieutenant General Maitland takes an early opportunity after His Return from his Circuit round the Island to mark His approbation of the Zeal, assiduity, Expedition and Economy with which Captain Henderson of the Royal Engineers has conducted the important charge confided to him at Trincomale during the period he remained there.

The Lieutenant General will not fail to state His opinion on this subject to The Right Honorable The Master General of The Ordnance and He has no doubt that the salutary Example of Captain Henderson's Conduct will operate on his successor and the whole of the Subordinate parts of that important Branch of His Majesty's Service, in a manner to Convince them that the best Reward for the Honorable and Correct Execution of their Duty must arise from a strict and Zealous attention to the orders they receive.

By The Lieutenant General's Command.
(Signed) ROBT. MAC NAB,
Acting Dept. Adj. Genl.

COLOMBO.] Arrived, October 3d Schooner Maria, Captain F. Kheele, from Madras.

POINT DE GALLE.] Arrived October 3d Ship Resolution, Captain Purefoy from Bombay:—Passengers Captain Larkin His Majesty's 78th Regt. and Lieut. Dickenson H. C. Service.

TRINCOMALE.] Arrived, September 28th Ship Venturoza, Captain Pereira, from Madras.

Vol. 25, No. 1255. MADRAS COURIER. 86 Oct. 25, 1809.

POEMS

ADDRESS TO THE FLYING FISH.

When I have seen thy snowy wing
O'er the blue wave at evening spring,
And give those scales of silver white,
So gaily to the eye of light,
As if thy frame were form'd
And live amid the g
Oh! it has made
How like thy wing's impat
Is the poor soul, that scorns
Upon the world's ignoble b
But takes the plume th
And rises into light a

But when I see that win
Grow languid with a
Attempt the paths of
And sink into th
Alas! the flatter
Like thee, awhi the
But ust
Like the th

Oh Virtu e I s
Let not rit be w
Let me not, ke th le thing,
With brine still drop from its wing,
Just sparkle in the low,
And plunge again t below:
But, when I leave er throng,
With whom my so welt so long;
Let me, in that as ay,
Cast every lingeri away;
And, panting for r air,
Fly up at once and fi there!

THE OBSERVER,—April 9, 1809.

A letter from an Officer on board the Achille, dated at anchor outside of Cadiz, 6th ult. says —"The following is the list of our ships: Royal George, Vice Admiral Duckworth: Dreadnought, Rear Admiral Southby: Elizabeth, Barfleur, St. George, Temeraire, Warspite, Christian, Conqueror, Norge, Impetueux, Zealous, and Achille, of the line; Shannon, Statira, and Medusa frigates. We anchored here on account of having but little wind; and will weigh as soon as it freshens.—The ships in the harbour, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Purvis, consisting of the Atlas, Invincible, Bombay, Leviathan, and Iris frigate, are expected to join us at this anchorage immediately."

The 71st Regiment is, by his Majesty's command, ordered to be formed into a light infantry corps.

Sir D. Dundas has, we understand, made arrangements for reducing the three Regiments of Foot Guards to their original establishment of six thousand men. The battalions at present doing duty at Chatham, &c. are, we hear, to be called in, and their service, in future, is to be confined to the Metropolis and to Windsor.

The East India College, building near Hertford, will, when completed, be one of mos sumptuous edifices in the country—the of it to the Company is calculated to e 15,000l. sterling

Nearly the whole of the foundation of the late Drury-lane Theatre remains perfect, and the immense archways are uninjured, which will be a very considerable saving in the event of the rebuilding of a new Theatre. The materials now on the ground are estimated to be worth 12,000l.

PERSIA.

Government has received dispatches from the British Resident at Bussorah, communicating some interesting particulars respecting the French Mission at the Court of Persia. It appears that General Gardanne had repeatedly applied for permission to establish a French garrison in the Isle of Ormus, and that the Persian Government objected to the measure, on account of the reluctance which the Chieftains of that Island had expressed to the introduction of a foreign force amongst them. The French General, finding entreaties useless announced, that, unless the desire of his master on this head was complied with, the would be withdrawn, and the measu be effected by force, intimat time, that an army was then assem borders of Turkey for the occasion. Six were allowed to his Persian Majesty to make his arrangements with the tributary Chieftains on the Gulph, and to return a final answer to France. The King immediately communicated this demand to the Imaun of Muscat and the King of Cabul, the latter of whom in consequence recalled his forces from their predatory excursions to the Eastward, and actively employed himself to recruit and organize his army.

We further learn, that the Indian Government has effectually defeated the designs of the French on Gambroon. The communication with our shipping in the Gulph has been uninterrupted, and the intercourse between the English and the Native Princes is open and confidential.

Some interesting communications have been made by the Imaun of Muscat to the Bombay Government, relative to the progress of French Emissaries in Arabia, and as to the disposition of the Native Powers on the subject. These Reports have been laid before Secret Committees, and, we understand, embrace some points of information, the possession of which is of the utmost importance to our Government.

nch corvette La Gobe Mouche, captured b he Ner'ide, is understood to have been t earer of ry important Dispatches to the rnor e Mauritius, containing instru ery possible means, he N to revolt against e E at to them promises sup vell as France—Ad- e Despatches to Go-

nts of Monte Video G ernment at that he Vice-

correct of of their respec- ncisco de Silvaira has head- Bernardino Frere is head-quarters at ella mands at Baira; Guaro n. Anonio Jose ands in Estremadura; head- pez—G Lopez com- ters at Elvas.

ters mands at —Sir R cor were at the head of Legi n of Lesitana; partly at Corlo he frontiers—A body of 100 Priests d themselves at Baganza, and were in ng.

At Lis re two regiments of Militia, called V and another to be ready for the field days composed from the 5 classes of called the Roya Commercial Volu it consists of infantry and cavalry. ople at Lisbon are armed *en masse*, an 16 legions, each of which has a company illery, and one of Sharp shooters attach t.

A Fren y who had long imposed himself on the M ers of the Regency in Portugal, as a secret accredited Agent of the Court of London, s lately apprehended at Lisbon. He had not y obtained from time to time, the whole of e plans for the future movements and disposal of the British, as well as the Portuguese troops, but, by his consummate address, procured the inspection even of the Government dispatches. He was about to quit Portugal when recognised by an acquaintance as the Editor of the Bayonne Gazette. Many of his papers are already in London; they lead to discoveries of real consequence to this country and will, we understand, involve several persons in England in extreme difficulty and danger.

LONDON,—April 15.

It appears by the Papers laid before Parliament, that in the course of last year, there were embarked for Spain and Portugal; (including officers) 45882 infantry, of which have disembarked or remain for service 39,030, deficiency 6751.—N. B. Of the above it appears by a return from Lisbo dated Feb. 17, 1809, that 6 doing d at Oporto, and belong to regim which are returned from About 4 British Soldiers who had been prisoners by the enemy, were released by icians, and ar n their way to Lisbon. cavalry (i ng officers, &c.) there en 00 me 4042 horses; where- mbark 8 men, and 326 horses; cy of cava oldiers 397, and 3716 h llery men vers, (including officer there en 3939, and 2469 horses of have ded 3759 men, and 764 hc all the ordnance, ex- cep ave been relanded.

West-Indies—Late. rived here yesterday f the arrival there of fr ron of six sail of the A t French squadron; —This squadron kading force to t is expected must s e French squadron an ttempt of *Napoleon* to c and colonies."

Extra mmunicated to the Philadel Register.

Caraccas, April 10. g's packet, has arrived at Laguira from Cadiz, in 16 day among other important news, she brings t following relative to our commerce.—That al he ports of the Spanish America, are immed ely to be shut all neutral, and other nations that are not al- liance with Spain. These Royal Order have already been received, but they are not be put in force until the arrival of the new Ca in General Intendant, and Archbishop, who daily expected from Cadi a ship of war. The Spanish frigate which carried from Spain to Trieste, an Ambassador to the court of Vienna, the Chevalier de Quadra, was extremely well received, and brought back to Spain an Ambassador from Austria, and 100,000 stand of arms. General Reding is at the head of 50,000 men in Catalonia; and the French in that principality do not exceed 22,000 effective men. In Cadiz they have already received from Vera Cruz alone 8 millions of dollars, new coin of Ferdinand .—From Lima they have also received imm se soms. Gen. de Tilly had returned from Algiers, with 10,000 horses, purchased for the Spa cavalry. The Marquis de Casa Cagigal, Captain General of the Canaries fent hom o Spain as a traitor, has been pronounce nocent, and set at liberty. General Castanos and Pena, and twenty-three other officers, have been declared traitors, and beheaded; The deputies of Gallicia, to the Supreme Junta, have been arrested as traitors. The Junta had adopted measures to form an army of 500,000 men. The decree which establishes this army, concludes by the following patriotic words of the President of the Supreme Junta, the Count of Altamira—"*Should one man be wanting to complete the number of five hundred thousand, I offer my person to serve in the ranks as a common Soldier.*"

THE REPERTORY,—May 16, 1809.

TWO HONEST MEN.

Mr. *Gardiner* in one of his speeches last winter declared, that notwithstanding our differences with England were so old and so serious, there was nothing in dispute between the two nations but what *two honest men could settle in two hours.* Upon this text, the recent correspondence between Mr. *Erskine* and Mr. *Smith*, affords decisive and honourable comment.—How eas is to avoid the horror and desolation of War, when the Rulers of nations are sincerely anxious for Peace!

Our only fear respecting Mr. *Madison* has been that he would be influenced by his predecessor. From the instantaneous frankness and rapid propress of the late negotiation with the British Minister, it is evident that Mr. *Jefferson* could not be consulted. *Freeman's Journal*

Extract of a Letter from Washington—"I calculate on 51 Federal members in the next Congress; and the Randolphites join them, of which there is no doubt on great national questions, they will be able to carry upwords of 60 votes, against the Jeffersonian system. The number of Representatives is 132. Tennessee it is not likely will be represented—so that the majoity will consist of 69 or thereabouts. This will be coming near them.

The invidious conduct of the democratck papers in general, and the Chronicle particuarly in denying Mr. Madison the just praise of a prompt arrangement with Mr. Erskine, cannot have escaped notice. Detraction is busily employed in robbing him of the merit of this transaction, & giving to Mr. Jefferson, who knew no more of the ccomodation, nor had any more agenc in it hen the man in the moon. It has beco a subject of calumny against the federalis , that they will not join in this absurdity.

Experience, we trust, will at length convince the people of the United States, that the federalists, both in their approbation and their censures, are actuated by a disinterested, a pure and an enlightened regard to the happiness and prosperity of our country. When they oppose the dreams of Mr. Jefferson, as tending to in olve the nation in calamity, many considered it s mere party spleen, and the tide of popular o ion ran with the President, who was artfully epresented as a *persecuted man*. His exper ts had their course and a most destructive course it proved. The late countercurrent of popular opinion has pronounced the once suspected opposition of the federalists correct.

The first executive act of Mr. Madison, of any consequence, the federalists have approved. The people, far and near, *feel* that this approbation is as just as was the opposition to those measures, which produced the calamities from which we are now liberated.

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL,—May 10.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, MAY 1, 1809.

FROM FRANCE.

The following letter, by an arrival from Bordeaux, at Boston, has been received.

Sir,—His Majesty has been pleased to raise the Enbargo on American vessels within the ports of France and her dependencies, and (the better to assure their direct return to the United States) to place them altogether at my disposition. You will therefore be good enough to apprize the Captains, supercargoes and owners, within your consular district, of this arrangement, to the end that they may sail as soon as possible for some port or place in the States. The only rule which, in my view of the subject, is necessary to accomplish the direct return of these vessels, (which is at once ob ct of our government and of this) is eto bjoined. You will be pleased to con- it every case indispensable, and should jectio be made to it by Captains or others, u will se no time in stating to me their nature and tent, so that means may be taken to bviate

I am,

W h rd, your obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Wm. Le Esq. Consul of the U. S. Bourdeaux.

RU .—"The owners, consignees or Captains the American ships in the ports of France, or of her dependencies, must previously to their clearing out, give to the Consul or Vice-Consul of their nation, in his public capacity, (and which shall become matter of record in the office of the said Consul or Vice Consul) sufficient security by written obligation, that their return to the U. States will be prosecuted *directly* and *bona fide*, and that they will not voluntarily touch at any port or place on their homeward passage, by doing which they will subject themselves to future capture and detention by either belligerent.

☞ This act of Bonaparte is as pompously announced as if some mighty boon had been bestowed by it; and there is evidently a mean attempt in the phraseology of the letter, to make it amount to something very clever.—The fact is, not a single one of the many American vessels detained in France for pretended violations of the iniquitous decrees of Napoleon, or on other pretences more frivolous and vexatious, have been set at liberty by "His Majesty."——The vessels from which the Embargo has been raised, are merely those innocent vessels which trading to *France* under the sanction of treaties, have nevertheless been detained in the French ports, though they never had incurred the suspicion of having violated the French decrees. The detention of such vessels, unless from some cause of war, was a violation of the usages and customs of nations. But even these vessels are not released but upon condition of giving bonds, the masters of which are unable to obtain. To shew the extent of the boon thus announced, we copy from the official decree (a translation of which was given in the Centinel of the 26th ult.) the first article, in the original language:—

"Art. 1. Les batiments Americains retenus dans les ports de l'Empirs, par suite de l'Embargo, soulement, pourront mettre à la voile, par retourner directement aux Etats Unis, sans quety faveur puisse s'etendre à ceux de ce batiments saisis à dèfaut de papiers règuliers, ou pour toute autre cause."

We wish our readers to mark particularly the point of the perenthesis in General Armstrong's letter.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1809.

"Archibald Lee, Esq of this city, a staunch federalist, goes out as a messenger with despatches from our government to *England*."

The French Minister Turreau is said to have opened a correspondence with the Secretary of State.

AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

The *Moniteur* contains the following articles:—

"The English frigate and brig arrived as a flag of truce on the 29th September last at the Dardanelles. On board was Mr. Adair, who sent his dragoman or interpreter) to Constantinople, to make propositions of peace, and conferences were opened between Mr. Adair and Wahib Effendi, whom the Porte had sent to the Dardanelles, under the pretext of inspecting the fortifications. Measures were taken on both sides very secretly and cautiously; Wahib Effendi confined himself to the hearing of the propositions of the English Negoriator, and transmitting them to his Government. It was however remarked, at the beginning of a good understanding, or as a means of allurement on the part of the English, that their cruizers no longer detained the Turkish Ships. The revolution at Constantinople of the 16th of Nov. did not break off the negociations which had been begun. The conduct of the Ottoman Government was wavering and uncertain. It recollected how fatal the friendship of England had been to her allies, nor would it forget the insult offered and damage done by the English under the walls of the Seraglio! but more than all, the fear of making France an enemy impeded the signing of a treaty with England; for the Ministers were convinced that it was over with Turkey, if it lost the protection of the Emperor Napoleon, and that the least inclination to England would complete the ruin of their tottering Empire. In these circumstances, the gold and artifices of England were long fruitless; but von Stunner, the Austrian Internuncio, supported them with extraordinary activity. He declared in public that his Court would maintain the peace, while in private conference he gave assurance that it would declare war against France, that the French Empire, being attacked at once by Austria, Spain, and England would neither be able to do injury to the Porte, nor afford it assistance. His violent and extravagant language would scarcely have been pardonable if his Sovereign had been at war with France and Russia, but it was incomprehensible in the mouth of a Minister of a Power at peace with both the Imperial Courts, who had also broken off all communication with England, and sent Mr. Adair out of their dominions.

It is true that the Turks objected this to him, but the Internuncio replied, that his Court had for the moment been obliged to give way to circumstances, when the French armies surrounded the Austrian provinces; but now the reverses which France had suffered in Spain, permitted a different way of acting; that besides the rupture of peace with England was only in appearance, as the English were always suffered to carry on trade with Trieste, and the English Consul at Malta had never refused to give passports to the Austrian ships.

The Internuncio added, that the Russians were the natural enemies of the Turks, and that if they made peace with England they would be much better able to resist them, as the English fleets would be able to sail up the Bosphorus and attack the Crimea; but answered the Turks, if we do any thing contrary to the wish of the Emperor, our Ally, he will not leave us a *foot* of ground on the Continent.

The good judgment of these Turks prevailed for that time over the gold of the English, as well as over the artifice and the madness of the Internuncio, so that for three months the English negotiations effected nothing, and Mr. Adair was preparing to depart, when the ape

pearance of an English squadron so terrified these pusillanimous men, that from fear they threw themselves into the arms of the Internuncio and the English Agent. The enemies of France and Russia redoubled their endeavours and intrigues, and on the 13th of January the Port declared it had resolved to make peace with Great Britain, which was actually concluded some days before.

The Internuncio, elated with the success, no longer attempted even to save appearance, but gave loose to his extravagant joy. He overwhelmed the English who were in Constantinople with compliments and caresses; he gave a public entertainment, to which he invited all the English, even those who, from the nature of their offices, could not accept it. The French Charge d' Affaires, and even those of Denmark, Spain, and Saxony, were indignant at such hostile conduct, and declared to the Internuncio that they could not attend at his feast.

The Franks of Pera, in like manner indignant, also refused; and it is even said that women, who were only great grand children of the French, and therefore not under the French protection, mindful of their origin, refused to participate in a festival intended to celebrate the triumphs of the enemies of the Continent.

"The Russians partook in the indignation of the French; and the Generals of the armies in Moldavia have refused all intercourse with the Turks; orders having been given to hasten the march of the Russian divisions, which are advancing to the Turkish frontiers."

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Boston, May 13, 1809.

The Commander in Chief has received instructions from the President of the United States, that the detachment of 10920 Militia, made in pursuance of a communication from the Department of War, and carried into effect in this State by the General Orders of the 12th & 15th of November last, is no longer required to be held in readiness for actual service—He therefore Orders that the Militia detached as aforesaid in this Commonwealth, be discharged, and no longer held as a Detachment, but will still belong to the Local Militia as before.

The Commander in Chief felicitates himself that from these instructions, there will be seen as well the indications of a friendly adjustment with France, as with Great Britain, and that should such be the happy fruits of the pacific and wise policy pursued by the late administration, it cannot fail of forcing in return, greatful acknowledgments from the candour and patriotism of every American. He congratulates his fellow citizens on the superior resources their country possesses for preserving peace and her rights, in a disciplined Militia and commercial regulation; these are fully evinced by actual experience, and reflection on the nature and tendency of past measures.

Those Military Corps which patriotically volunteered their services in the detachment, in receiving the President's thanks, which the Commander in Chief is enjoined to present them, will recognize the proof of approbation and gratitude, of the whole American nation.

LEVI LINCOLN.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DONNISON, *Adjutant General.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

SOME VERY EXCELLENT

BRANDY,

AT TWO PAGODAS PER GALLON,

MAY BE HAD

UPON APPLICATION TO

MR. MOECKELL,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSIEURS

Harington and Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

PANEYORE LINGA PAULIAPAH MOODELLIAR,

vers.

AUSAWRAPPA IYATOMBY MOODELLIAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 2d.—Friday the 3d and Saturday 4th of November next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Pr[illegible], between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon of each day, the under mentioned Premises Viz.

On Thursday, the 2d.—One House and Ground situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah No. 8. Aubauraupan Street, measuring in length from East to West on the North side 88 feet, and on the South side 91 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 49 feet, and at the West end 41½ feet, or thereabouts.

On Friday, the 3d—One House and Ground No. 9, the same Street, measuring in length from East to West 71 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 29 and ½ feet, and at the West end 30 feet, together with a piece of Ground adjoining, measuring in length from East to West 17 feet, and in breadth from North to South 9 and ½ feet, or thereabouts.

On Saturday, the 4th.—One House and Ground situated at Roysapooram on the West Street of the Church, between the houses of Maliapah Moodelliar, and Pullecoolattah Moodelliar, measuring in length from East to West 120 feet, and in breadth from North to South 50 feet, or thereabouts being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—A deposit of 10 per Cent. is to be paid by the Person or Persons who shall purchase the said Premises and all Persons who shall attend the Sale are to take notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the days of sale, the deposit shall be forfeited the said Premises to be resold and any deficiency to be made good by the first Purchasers and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART,

SHERIFF.

MADRAS, 23d *October*, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of RICHARD KINCHANT. Esq deceased; late in the Civil Service of the Honourable the East India Company on the Madras Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 13th October, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of LIEUT. SAMUEL JOHNSON, deceased; late of the Navy, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 16th October, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Specious House, Grounds, &c. situated at Waltere near Vizagapatam, late the property of V. CORBETT, Esq. Commercial Resident at that place, will be sold by Public Auction, on Friday the first of December next, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the Forenoon, to the highest bidder; a Government Grant, Title Deeds, &c. &c. will be regularly made over, to the Purchaser, ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required, on the Purchasers being declared, the remaining sum in one month after the Sale, otherwise, the property will be resold at a future day, at the risk or loss of the first Purchaser, who will be considered as forfeiting his deposit.

T. FITZGERALD
Administrator to the Goods and Effects of the late V. CORBETT, Esq.

Vizagapatam, 14th October, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Public Entert[illegible]ents.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the intended Public Entertainments at the Pantheon, will be held at the Exchange, in the Fort on Saturday, the 28th Instant, at three o'clock, when it is requested that all who mean to promote them may attend.

October 23 1809.

SALES BY AUCTI[illegible]

To be Sold by Pu[illegible] Aucti[illegible]

By Jam[illegible]n,

AT HIS A[illegible]

To-morrow, THURS[illegible]

AT 11 [illegible]

AN IN[illegible]

Veterin[illegible]

BLAINE[illegible]

DISE[illegible]SES

Horses and [illegible]

ALSO

SEVE[illegible]S

OF THE

DICTIO[illegible]RY

OF

MERCHAN[illegible]ZE,

AND

NOMENCLA[illegible]RE,

IN ALL LANGU[illegible]

To be Sold by Public Auc[illegible],

By James Do[illegible]in,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 26th Instant,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A FEW DOZEN

OF

French Liqueres,

A FEW PIECES

OF

EUROPE CHINTZ

FOR GOWNS,

AND FINE

BATTLE POWDER,

IN CANISTERS OF SIZES.

To be sold by Publi[illegible]ction,

By James Dobbi[illegible]

AT HIS AUC[illegible]ON ROOM,

On MONDAY ne[illegible] the 30th [illegible]

SALE TO [illegible]MENC[illegible]

AT HALF PAST [illegible]LOCK,

A REMARKABLE [illegible] toned Gran[illegible]no Forte, by Cleme[illegible] built express[illegible] India, with spare articles.

Two very handsome [illegible] sized [illegible]op Lacquered Trunks, with [illegible]

A large Swing Glas[illegible]

A Mahogany Sofa [illegible]

Three Children's C[illegible]

A large Bengal Cot[illegible]

S[illegible]

ART[illegible]

HANDSOM[illegible]

FURN[illegible]

N. B. The Piano Forte, [illegible]thy [illegible] attention of any Lady, who ma[illegible]n want [illegible]

At the same time [illegible] be sold,

The General Atlas of the Four Quarters of the World; in three large Folio Volumes.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 30th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, &c.

BELONGING TO

General Malcolm.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Pepper and Co.

At their Auction Room,

FACING

THE ESPLANADE,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 25th Instant,

[illegible]LF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

[illegible] Pba[illegible], fifty pair strong [illegible] twelve dozen of best Mogul [illegible]inder of the Blacking Balls—[illegible] Shoe Brushes—a few Cases of [illegible] few dozen of Mustard [illegible] Pine Cheese and a few [illegible]

ALSO

[illegible] Ware, consisting of Deep, Fla[illegible] [illegible]ert Plates, Vegetable and other Dish[illegible] Bo[illegible] Soup Tureens, [illegible]

SUNDRY O[illegible]ER ARTICLES.

To be sol[illegible] Public Auction,

By Pep[illegible] and Co.

AT THEIR [illegible]ION ROOM.

[illegible]CING

THE ESPLANADE,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 26th Instant,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE following PICTURES, in elegant Gold Burnished Frame and Glazed:—four Sea Views, two Views of Adige and Landak, two Landscape, making four handsome pairs, one Prince Arthur's Vision, a View of Berwick upon Tweed, Smugglers Attack'd, the Destruction of the Bastile, a full length of Lord Nelson, a beautiful Bust of Ditto, and the Death of Ditto,—two capital Violins in a Case, a pair of Pistols, by Wogdon, in a Case, a small Black Ebony Escrutore, a handsome Silver Liquere Stand with Cut Decanters and Silver Lables, Silver Sauce Boats, a Traveling Medicine Box, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY, the 28th Instant,

PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,

TWENTY CASKS

[illegible]ARKABLE FINE FLAVOURED

Cogniac Brandy,

FOUR YEARS IN INDIA;

MUSTERS OF WHICH MAY BE SEEN

AT THE AUCTION ROOM,

From WEDNESDAY, till the day of SALE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

At Daniel Mackay's,

COMMISSION WARE ROOM,

A QUANTITY

OF

FASHIONABLE ENGRAVED

EUROPE PLATE,

WELL ADAPTED

[illegible]OR A FAMILY;

AND

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

AT THE EUROPE PRIME COST.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

At Daniel Mackay's

COMMISSION WARE ROOM,

FIFTEEN PIECES

OF

STRIPED AND CORDED

EUROPE MUSLIN,

WELL ADAPTED

FOR LADIES GOWNS;

At 1 PAGODA PER YARD.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which [illegible]ey remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in prope time, are requested to give information of the [illegible] in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.